Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L4 and urea

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

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Search History

DATE: Friday, August 13, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L5	L4 and urea	1	L5
L4	6492118.pn.	2	L4
L3	L2 and (urea near5 concentration$1)	10	L3
L2	L1 and (hybridiz$5 near5 temperature$1)	113	L2
L1	hybridiz$5 same buffer same urea	331	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L3 and (low$2 near5 temperature)

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 11

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L4	L3 and (low$2 near5 temperature)	19	L4
L3	L2 and array$3	22	L3
L2	L1 and hybrid$7	36	L2
L1	heat$3 same probe same target same urea	36	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

10001688

NSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:757578 CAPLUS
DN 139:257687
TI Microcapillary hybridization chambers containing probes for detection of nucleic acids
IN Paszkowski, Jerzy; Guttman, Andras; Wang, Xun
PA Syngenta Participations Ag, Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003078045	A2	20030925	WO 2003-US7688	20030312
	WO 2003078045	A3	20040325		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-363869P P 20020312

AB The invention provides a microcapillary hybridization chamber made of a narrow bore tubing with probe segments. Each probe segment has oligonucleotide probes covalently attached to the inner wall of the tubing and the oligonucleotide probes within each segment have identical, known sequences. Many oligonucleotide probe segments can be present within a single centimeter of tubing. The invention further provides methods for using the microcapillary hybridization chambers in hybridization assays.

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-13-6, **Urea**, biological studies 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies 75-12-7, Formamide, biological studies 593-84-0, Guanidinium thiocyanate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**hybridization buffer** comprising; microcapillary **hybridization** chambers containing probes for detection of nucleic acids)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002022961 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11464523
TI Fluorescence in situ hybridization method for co-localization of mRNA and GEP.
AU Oliva A A Jr; Swann J W
CS Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA.
NC HD24064 (NICHD)
NS18309 (NINDS)
NS34504 (NINDS)
NS37171 (NINDS)
SO BioTechniques, (2001 Jul) 31 (1) 74-6, 78-81.
Journal code: 8306785. ISSN: 0736-6205.
CY United States
DT Report; (TECHNICAL REPORT)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200112
ED Entered STN: 20020121

Last Updated on STN: 20020121
Entered Medline: 20011207

AB Co-localization studies using green fluorescent protein (GFP) and fluorescence immunohistochemistry have become commonplace. However, co-localization studies using GFP and mRNA in situ hybridization are rare, in large part because typical in situ hybridization reaction conditions often lead to the loss of GFP fluorescence. Here, we describe a new fluorescence mRNA in situ hybridization protocol using cRNA riboprobes that leaves GFP fluorescence intact. This protocol is based on a **urea**-based **hybridization buffer** and the Tyramide Signal Amplification system. This protocol should provide researchers engaged in the use of GFP with a solid starting point for adapting their own in situ hybridization protocols.

AB . . . fluorescence mRNA in situ hybridization protocol using cRNA riboprobes that leaves GFP fluorescence intact. This protocol is based on a **urea**-based **hybridization buffer** and the Tyramide Signal Amplification system. This protocol should provide researchers engaged in the use of GFP with a solid. . .

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 80152269 EMBASE
DN 1980152269
TI Gene mapping of cytoplasmic polyhedrosis virus of silkworm by the full-length mRNA prepared under optimized conditions of transcription in vitro.
AU Smith R.E.; Furuichi Y.
CS Roche Inst. Molec. Biol., Nutley, N.J. 07110, United States
SO Virology, (1980) 103/2 (279-290).
CODEN: VIRLAX
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 047 Virology
022 Human Genetics
LA English

AB Viral mRNA synthesis by the RNA polymerase associated with purified cytoplasmic polyhedrosis virus (CPV) was studied. The formation of full-length mRNA products was facilitated by including in the reaction mixture 100 mM sodium acetate, high concentrations of ribonucleoside triphosphates, and proteinase K. The 10 different species of CPV mRNAs were resolved into 9 discrete RNA bands by agarose gel electrophoresis at pH 3.5 in **buffer** containing 7 M **urea**. Each purified viral mRNA **hybridized** specifically to one of the viral genome segments which were separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis into the 10 species of dsRNA. The relationship between the genome segments and their cognate mRNAs synthesized in vitro is thus established. Under optimal conditions of mRNA synthesis each of the genome segments was transcribed at a similar rate as determined from the yield of individual separated mRNA species. A recycling model of genome-associated RNA polymerase for viral transcription is discussed.

AB . . . different species of CPV mRNAs were resolved into 9 discrete RNA bands by agarose gel electrophoresis at pH 3.5 in **buffer** containing 7 M **urea**. Each purified viral mRNA **hybridized** specifically to one of the viral genome segments which were separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis into the 10 species of. . .

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1967:497251 CAPLUS
DN 67:97251
TI Urea-mediated freeze-thaw hybridization of lactate dehydrogenase
AU Massaro, Edward J.
CS Yale Univ., New Haven, CT, USA
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1967), 147(1), 45-51
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DT Journal

LA English

AB The subunits of lactate dehydrogenases from a wide variety of related and unrelated organisms can be reassocd. in vitro into functional "hybrid molecules." This can be accomplished by subjecting isozyme mixts. to a freeze-thaw cycle in phosphate buffer containing the necessary hybridization-promoting substances: I-, Br-, Cl-, thiocyanate, or 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonate. It has been observed now that low concns. of **urea** (<0.1M) in Na phosphate **buffer** also will promote freeze-thaw **hybridization**. Urea and the other hybridization-promoting substances appear to function by a similar mechanism. It has been suggested that urea disrupts protein structure by an ion-exchange mechanism. It has also been observed that Tris not only inhibits freeze-thaw hybridization, but also protects the enzyme against freeze-thaw destruction. Under various conditions, the isozymes possessing the least net neg. charge are more susceptible to irreversible freeze-thaw denaturation than the other isozymic types. This may be the result of evolutionarily preserved structural characteristics common to all isozymic forms.

AB The subunits of lactate dehydrogenases from a wide variety of related and unrelated organisms can be reassocd. in vitro into functional "hybrid molecules." This can be accomplished by subjecting isozyme mixts. to a freeze-thaw cycle in phosphate buffer containing the necessary hybridization-promoting substances: I-, Br-, Cl-, thiocyanate, or 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonate. It has been observed now that low concns. of **urea** (<0.1M) in Na phosphate **buffer** also will promote freeze-thaw **hybridization**. Urea and the other hybridization-promoting substances appear to function by a similar mechanism. It has been suggested that urea disrupts protein structure by an ion-exchange mechanism. It has also been observed that Tris not only inhibits freeze-thaw hybridization, but also protects the enzyme against freeze-thaw destruction. Under various conditions, the isozymes possessing the least net neg. charge are more susceptible to irreversible freeze-thaw denaturation than the other isozymic types. This may be the result of evolutionarily preserved structural characteristics common to all isozymic forms.

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